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R. & P.; L. I., New Lots, *Ruger*, Canarsie and east, *Merriam*, Closter, *Austin;* New Durham ; Secaucus ; Staten Island.

CASSANDRA, Don.—**C. calyculata**, Don ; New Jersey, *Torr. Cat.;* Secaucus swamp, *W. H. L.;* peat bogs, Closter etc., abundant in South Jersey, *Austin;* Babylon and east, L. I.

ANDROMEDA, L.—**A. polifolia**, L.; peat bogs, Budd's Lake, *Austin.*—**A. Mariana**, L.; N. J., Closter, *Austin*, S. Amboy, *Torr. Cat.*, Red Bank etc.; abundant on Long Island ; Central Park, *R. & P.;* Staten Island.—**A. ligustrina**, Muhl.; common ; N. Y.

CLETHRA, L.—**C. alnifolia**, L.; common ; N. Y.

KALMIA, L.—**K. latifolia**, L.; common ; N. Y.; not in this immediate vicinity on Long Island, *Ruger;* but abundant a little farther east, *Coles, Merriam.*—**K. angustifolia**, L.; common, but not reported from N. Y.

AZALEA, L.—**A. viscosa**, L.; common; N.Y.—**A. nudiflora**, L.; common; N.Y.

RHODODENDRON, L.—**R. maximum**, L.; New Durham and Secaucus swamps ; Big Swamp, near Chatham, N. J., *W. H. L.;* Staten Island, *Torr. Cat.;* South Jersey; near Babylon, etc., L.I., *State Flora.*

RHODORA, Duhamel.—**R. Canadensis**, L.; Sam's Point Mountain, *Austin.* [extra-limital?]

PYROLA, Tourn.—**P. rotundifolia**, L.; N. Y.; common.—**P. elliptica**, Nutt.; common ; not reported from N. Y.—**P. chlorantha**, Swartz ; Closter, *Austin.*—**P. secunda**, L.; Closter, *Austin;* open sandy woods, N. J., *Torr. Cat.;* about Jamaica pond etc., L. I., *Ruger.*

CHIMAPHILA, Pursh.—**C. umbellata**, Nutt.; common ; N. Y.—**C. maculata**, Pursh ; common ; N. Y.

MONOTROPA, L.—**M. uniflora**, L.; common ; N. Y.—**M. Hypopitys**, L.; common, but New York and Staten Island not reported. The var. **rubra** grows in the same grounds with the lighter colored and smaller form, but springs up much later in the season. Mr. Greene, of Frostburg, Md., notices that it has a peculiar odor resembling that of *Polygala Senega.*

Pterospora, Nutt., was found by Dr. Mead (State Flora) in a wood north of Peekskill, rather beyond our limits ; and *Schweinitzia*, Ell., is reported from Long Island, but wants confirmation.

24. Note on Darlingtonia Californica, by J. Torrey.—It is now more than sixteen years since that distinguished botanist, M. Alphonse De Candolle, published in the Bibliothèque de Genève some remarks on the genus Darlingtonia, a translation of which appeared in a horticultural journal of Philadelphia. *

M. De Candolle states that the figure of the plant exhibits a character not mentioned by me in the description, and which is very remarkable if it be real ; that is, if it be not an error of the draughtsman. The five cells of the ovary are represented as *alternate* with the sepals ; but in Sarracenia, which he had seen living, the cells of the ovary are opposite the sepals. The artist who executed the drawing is the well known Mr. Charles Sprague, who made all the illustrations for Dr. Gray's Genera of the Plants of the United States, and in that work the cells of Sarracenia are correctly represented as opposite the sepals. M. De Candolle asks, "Has he committed an error in the plate of the Darlingtonia? "Considering his usual accuracy, I doubt it. On the other hand, it "is difficult to believe in contrary symmetries in genera so closely "allied. I have discovered a similar fact in the family of Campa-"nulaceæ, and it has enabled me to establish several genera, which "are, besides, indicated by their external appearance. The thing, "then, is not without a parallel, though it is very rare, and should "be well examined before being admitted. I would, therefore, point "out to American botanists, and particularly to Dr. Torrey, the "great importance of verifying fig. 1 of Sprague's plate."

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* The Florist and Horticultural Journal. [discontinued.]

In making the details of the original drawing, Mr. Sprague had at his disposal only a single flower of a dried specimen, and it was not until recently that I have been able to test, in a satisfactory manner, the accuracy of his analysis. It is known to most of our botanists, that after waiting many years to see the plant in a living state, we have, through the kindness of the brothers Messrs. Henry, who reside near where it grows abundantly in California, and by the liberality and prompt action of Messrs. Wells, Fargo & Co's Express, received fresh living specimens, several of which have flowered. I am now able to state that Mr. Sprague has shown "his usual accuracy" in all the details of his drawing. The cells of the ovary are *alternate* with the sepals. Indeed, I have found scarcely any thing to add or alter, now that we have the living plant for comparison.

The theoretical structure of the flower of Darlingtonia, we think, accords with what is actually the case. The stamens are in a single series, and are mostly about 15 in number. If we assume that they represent only five, each by collateral chorisis increased to three, they will form a verticil alternating with the petals, so that they will necessarily alternate with the carpels also. In Sarracenia the stamens are in a double series, and probably, as in Darlingtonia, multiplied by chorisis; the two verticils alternating with each other, so that the carpels, in this view, will be opposite the sepals.

Columbia College, April 11th, 1871.

25. **Broussonetia.**—Early in May last I witnessed a remarkable phenomenon in connection with the inflorescence of Broussonetia papyrifera. It was about 9 A. M., and the morning sun was just coming over the roof of an adjacent house and striking the branches of the tree, of which the leaves were not yet out, but the catkins were fully formed, though unexpanded. As I casually observed it, I was struck by seeing a light cloud, apparently of smoke, floating amid the branches. I imagined that it must come from some neighboring chimney; but, upon attentive observation, no such smoke could be discerned. There was no smoking chimney near; nor, in a city where anthracite is so generally burned, is it ever easy to find one.

The smoke appeared for a moment, drifted away with the wind,